

GERMANS ATTACK CHAMPAGNE LINES

Five Assaults Launched
Against Positions Held by
the Russians Fall.

QUIET ON THE SOMME

Big Guns, However, Are Active
Throughout Entire
Sector.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Choosing the sector where the Russian troops are the most vulnerable, the Germans attempted a diversion to-day in the Champagne district, the region where the French launched a big offensive a year ago this month. After heavy artillery preparation five successive assaults were delivered against the French line on both sides of the Souain and Somme-Py road.

"Everywhere our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns checked the enemy, whose losses were serious. Some prisoners remained in our hands," says the French official report.

Heavy downpours effectively put brakes upon the French and British advance in the region of the Somme. Both official reports to-day describe the situation as unchanged. The French made some progress west of Berny. A German attack against British trenches east of Marthun was repulsed. Considerable activity was shown by the artillery of both sides south of the Ancre and on both banks of the Somme.

The German official report received here to-day concedes the loss of ground on the Somme front and near Verdun. "East of Ginchy and before Comblès we yielded to the enemy some trenches which had been demolished by artillery," says the Berlin communication. "West of the Meuse, Verdun front, a French attack on the western slope of Dead Man Hill enabled them temporarily to penetrate our trenches."

The French report, however, the failure of a surprise attack upon a minor post north of Avocourt and of the breaking up of a counter attack on Le Mont Homme trenches occupied by them yesterday. A detachment which tried to take positions north of Fleury was dispersed by infantry fire.

The British entered German trenches at three places south of the Ancre, capturing prisoners and machine guns and inflicting heavy casualties, according to the official report.

Five more British aeroplanes have failed to return.

SERBS FIGHT AGAIN ON THEIR OWN SOIL

Continued from First Page.

now, but the Russians are pressing on and, according to the official report from Petrograd, have taken several heights.

Small forces were in contact near Vladimir-Volynsk, when an attack was launched against a Serbian army. The attack was repulsed. The official report cites the exploit of ten riflemen who escaped injury, captured a machine gun, killed a Serbian officer and put the rest to flight. The sergeant-major was wounded seriously.

West of Brody a surprise bayonet attack broke up a German outpost and resulted in the death of twenty Germans and the capture of twelve men and an officer.

SERBS KEEP UP DRIVE.

Cavalry Reaches Romsa and Is Still Advancing.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Salonica dated Monday says:

"The Serbian successes in the Florina region continue. They have captured Krushograd, eight kilometers, and Neokazi, ten kilometers northwest of Gornichevo, while the Serbian cavalry has reached Romsa and is still advancing."

PRESS HERE CALLED UNFAIR.

Turkish Newspaper Says American Writers Show Enmity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—In discussing recent published statements by Abraham I. Elkus, the new American Ambassador to Turkey, in an interview given in Berlin, Le Roir to-day says:

"This emphasis upon the friendly feeling of American States and Turkey and its in with the utterances of a large portion of the American newspapers, which in contrast with the respectful spirit and fairness to the United States shown by the Turkish press is partisan and imbued with unjustified enmity."

Le Roir adds that it hopes more friendly relations will develop between the United States and Turkey and expressed the opinion that American diplomacy ought to attempt to influence the American press to alter its manner of speech.

Visit Lafayette's Birthplace.

St. Etienne, Sept. 19.—The American Industrial Commission to France arrived at St. Etienne to-day from Limoges, having spent most of yesterday at the Chateau de Chavanay, in the Department of Haute Loire, the birthplace of Lafayette. The commission also left Paris on September 13 and visited Rouen, Limoges, Aubusson, Felletin, La Bourboule, Mont Dore, Clermont and other places, discussing with the business men of each town the best method for expanding trade between France and the United States. From St. Etienne the commission will go to Lyons, where it will remain three days.

One Leased Aviator Wins Honors.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Flight Adjutant Tarascon, who was mentioned in yesterday's official statement by the War Office as having brought down his fifth enemy machine, has only one leg. The other was amputated as a result of an airplane accident prior to the war. Tarascon's aircraft was disabled by a shell splinter during one of his latest daring flights.

Germans to Deport Italians.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—It is reported from the German frontier that the German Government intends to deport 10,000 Italians in reprisal for the treatment of Germans in Italy. The Italians will be sent out of Germany on special trains by way of Switzerland. They include many women, children and old men of the poorer classes.

Berlin Meat Prices Lower.

Berlin, by wireless to Saville, Sept. 19.—The reduction last week in the prices of breadstuffs was followed to-day by a lowering of the meat price in Berlin. Roasting beef was reduced from 75 cents to 70 cents a pound; other beef from 65 cents to 55 cents; veal, from 55 cents to 45 cents.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR GERMANY URGED

Coming Session of Reichstag
Awaited With Tension
and Apprehension.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 19.—

A coalition government for Germany is urged by the Berliner Tageblatt in a long editorial by Hans Sivkovich, a member of the Reichstag.

"Never since the beginning of the war," he writes, "has the German people awaited with such tension and apprehension the forthcoming meeting of the Reichstag. The period since the last meeting has brought us successes, but also many difficulties, military setbacks and new enemies."

"After two years of fighting, bloodshed and self-denial, the peace for which every heart longs is still at an immeasurable distance. The fighting lust of the enemy has been revived by Russian successes and the entry of Rumania. The whole people stand at the gate waiting and asking:

"The Reichstag leaders will have to listen to speeches stronger than ever on the events of the past few weeks. Therefore it were wise to consider carefully whether the leaders of all our great parties should not be called together to form a coalition Ministry."

GERMAN STAFF GOES EAST.

Hindenburg to Launch Big Offensive Against Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Wireless Press to-day gave out a Bern despatch quoting the Swissische Zeitung to the effect that the German General Staff has been moved from the western to the eastern front.

The Great German Headquarters, which directs operations on all fronts and at which the Emperor and chief of staff spend much of their time, was, according to the latest unofficial reports, located in a small village east of Lille, France. Since the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of staff it has been reported that he desired to leave in France and Belgium sufficient men to hold the line and devote his energies to the east, for he is credited with the belief that it is on this front that the first conclusive victories must be won.

Last week he returned from France to the eastern front. It was also reported that the Kaiser, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and representatives of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey were at the eastern headquarters for a conference which was to decide the shaping of the campaign in the east.

GREECE MAKES WAR MOVES.

Demands Return by Germany of Soldiers Taken at Kavala.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—M. Kalogeropoulos, the Premier, has taken steps to force Germany to permit the immediate return of the Greek soldiers "captured" at Kavala by the Germans and Bulgarians, according to Forward, the royalist organ, which printed to-day the first of a series of articles in a campaign intended to prepare the opinion of the Greeks for their nation's participation in the war.

King Constantine is said to be "not ignorant" of the contents of Forward's article.

The plain intimation is that if Germany does not return the Kavala soldiers, with all their effects, the alternative is war. The article says in part:

"Only those are treated as prisoners who surrender to the enemy. We know that Premier Kalogeropoulos has taken steps with Germany for the immediate return of our soldiers, with all their effects. If this demand is not at once satisfied the Government must consider the measures to be taken."

DEATH FOR 22 BELGIANS.

Namur Burgomaster Among Those Reported Executed.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 19.—According to a press despatch from Maastricht to-day, sixty-two persons have been on trial at Hasselt, Belgium, on charges of espionage, of whom twenty-two were condemned to death by the German military court.

It is rumored, the despatch adds, that those condemned to death, including M. Goisvaux, burgomaster of Namur, have been executed.

Russia Plans New War Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A new war loan by the Russian Government is to be issued in October, according to a Reuters despatch from Petrograd, which says it will amount to 3,000,000,000 rubles, the price of issue to be 95, interest at 5 1/2 per cent, redeemable in ten years.

Walton School Commerce

Harold Dudley Greeley, C. P. A., Room 710 Singer Bldg. New York

THE SANATORIUM SCHOOL.

Offers special instruction and treatment for speech defects, neuroses, and infantile paralysis victims. Catalogue, C. M. REID.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

AURORA-ON-CAYUGA—New York. WALLCOURT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Oct. 4th. Limited number. School certificate admits to college. Tuition, course, home accounts. Superior. Address: Mrs. A. G. WALLCOURT, TAYLOR, B. A., AURORA-ON-CAYUGA, NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE—New York.

COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE. New Rochelle, N. Y. For Catalogue apply to Secretary.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA. The ideal place for a summer vacation.

LOWELL, Mass.

85 minutes from Boston. Rogers Hall School for Girls. Faces Rogers Hall Park. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Advanced course for High School graduates. Includes courses in Home Making, Unusual record for good health. Large grounds. New gymnasium and swimming pool. Miss Olive Sewall Parsons, Principal.

GREENWICH—Connecticut.

The Elm School, Greenwich, Connecticut. Reopens October 1st, 1916.

Sample—

from Chicago - \$40.50

Proportionately low fares from other points.

Write or call for detail information.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 877 and 1232 Broadway, New York City, Phone, Franklin 5810 and 5801.

On sale daily, September 24 to October 8, inclusive.

Modern Tourist sleepers and chair cars on fast trains take you through in comfort, via the Santa Fe.

Personally conducted Tourist sleepers three times a week.

Fred Harvey meal service.

Stop-over allowed for side trip to Grand Canyon.

'WE NEED MORE MEN' IS CRY IN ENGLAND

Newspapers Urge Conscription
in Ireland to Make Up
Deficiency.

MAY RAISE AGE LIMIT

"Daily Mail" Says 1,250,000
Young Men Are Now in
Exempted Classes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Wednesday).—Col. Repington, the military expert of the Times, makes a forecast for the Government, in an article published this morning. Compulsory service is a necessity if Ireland, if the valuable Irish divisions are to be maintained, he asserts, and he attacks the Government for permitting 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age to find shelter in civil occupations, particularly in the Government employ, when they should be at the front.

"We are deliberately prolonging the war by preventing the War Office from raising fresh divisions and obtaining under the drafts necessary for the existing divisions," he asserts.

Germans Have Ample Supply.

Col. Repington's article begins by expressing his opinion that after October there will be a slackening of activity on all fronts, but that operations on a grand scale will be resumed in the spring of 1917 and then will continue with unabated fury. He reiterates his former arguments to show that the German is nowhere near exhaustion of her supply of men and that she has gained a large accession of strength by using Belgium, French and Poles in her factories and on her farms. He urges the Allies to act on the assumption that things will be as bad as possible from their point of view. Then they will be the better prepared if Germany's man power proves less than expected.

Castling up a total of the number of army divisions on both sides, he says the Allies have a marked superiority, but that such such superiority as to provoke decisions and promise the annihilation of the Germans. It is to this point the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better. He says the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better. He says the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better.

He urges a better supply of the Allies. He says such such superiority as to provoke decisions and promise the annihilation of the Germans. It is to this point the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better. He says the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better.

He urges a better supply of the Allies. He says such such superiority as to provoke decisions and promise the annihilation of the Germans. It is to this point the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better. He says the Allies must attain, and the quicker they do so the better.

Action Needed at Once.

"The time has arrived for a drastic reform of the administration of the service," says Col. Repington. "If this action is not taken quickly and thoroughly, Germany will beat us in the end. The time has arrived for a drastic reform of the administration of the service," says Col. Repington. "If this action is not taken quickly and thoroughly, Germany will beat us in the end. The time has arrived for a drastic reform of the administration of the service," says Col. Repington. "If this action is not taken quickly and thoroughly, Germany will beat us in the end."

"As to Ireland, conscription is a necessity on military grounds if the Irish divisions are to be maintained. If we are not to expect the 150,000 additional men needed to give us, then we must make good the deficit elsewhere. We shall all very much regret the departure from our armies of the Irish element, but it is bound to happen unless a change is quickly made."

"The good humor, dash and soldierly qualities of the Irish are deeply prized by the army. The Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

Col. Repington sharply attacks the present methods of conscription in Ireland. He says there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of military age in Ireland, but that only a small number are in the army. He says the Irish are among the best troops we possess when led and drilled by Irishmen who understand them. It will be an indelible stain on the Irish name if the Irish are to be sent to the front as untrained recruits."

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
NEW YORK CITY, New York.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
ROLLING PRAIRIE, Ind.

NEW YORK'S PRIVATE SCHOOLS

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

BRIGHT SCHOOL.
727 Park Ave., New York City, N.Y.
(Day Dept. of N. Y. Department of Education)
Fall Session begins Sept. 18.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

McCARPENTHER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

KEVIN SCHOOL.
331 West 70th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING.
241 W. 70th St., New York City, N.Y.
One at a time with teacher. No. 1000 of teaching pupil how to study.

REVEREND COUNTRY SCHOOL.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
115 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

BERKLEY-HYVING SCHOOL.
1100 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.
Certificate for 27th November and October.

THE HANCOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
100 West 11th St., New York City, N.Y.
25th year begins October second.